

REMARKS

Claim 17 is amended to correct an inadvertent error. That claim previously stated that the control server searched the address database in response to a query received from the "calling" party's central office. However, in fact the query is received from the central office of the called party, as set forth in the other claims and as previously discussed by the Applicant. This revision clarifies the meaning of Claim 17 but should not present any new issue nor require further search.

Claim 37 is revised to depend on Claim 33 instead of Claim 38. This revision restores the original dependency of Claim 37; it is believed that dependency inadvertently become changed to "38" through a typographical error in a prior response.

Claim 38 is revised to clarify that the location system is not necessarily a part of a wireless network, and Claim 39 is revised to maintain proper antecedent basis.

Claim 42 is revised to clarify that the message, the name, and the geographic location are forwarded to the subscriber for display, so that displaying is not an element of the method comprised by that claim.

Claims 1-19, 21-42, and 44-46 remain in this application, with Claims 20 and 43 withdrawn from consideration. No claim presently stands allowed.

Claims 1-8, 12-15, 17-19, 21, 22, 26, 31-36, 38, and 41 are rejected as unpatentable over *Malik* (US 6,028,921) and *Dzuban* (US 6,421,441) in view of newly-cited *Chang* (US 5,771,283). The rejection applies *Malik* and *Dzuban* as in the Office Action immediately preceding the latest action, but acknowledges that the combination of *Malik* and *Dzuban* fails to disclose triggering a query to a service control point from the called party's central office. However, *Chang* is cited as teaching that missing element,

namely, triggering a query to a service control point from the called party's central office, with emphasis to column 4, line 56-column 5, line 20 of *Chang*. The rejection concludes that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill, in view of *Chang's* alleged teaching, to include triggering a query to a service control point from the called party's central office in order to provide a method for delivering color ID service including geographic location information.

The Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's interpretation of *Chang* and the rejection based thereon.

Independent Claims 1, 17, 33, and 38 each include the limitation of triggering a query to a service control point from the called party's central office and, in response to that query, retrieving geographic location information associated with the calling party.

The person of ordinary skill in the art could not find in *Chang* the teaching ascribed to that reference in the rejection. Instead, *Chang* discloses a more-or-less conventional calling name/location ID delivery initiated by the calling central office, and based on the central-office identifier (LRN identifier) of that originating central office (column 2, lines 18-21 and column 2, lines 35-36). In column 5, lines 9-21, *Chang* teaches that the originating switch receives data including GID (geographic identification) information and formulates an initial address message (IAM) including the called number, the calling number, and geographic identification data unique to the originating switch. *Chang* then states, lines 18-21 of column 5, that the originating switch sends the IAM (initial address message) to the terminating switch via a signaling network. The terminating switch then delivers that information to the called party, assuming the called party subscribes to caller ID service.

It should now be evident that *Chang* does not teach the step of retrieving geographic location information in response to a query from the called party's central office. That teaching is not found in *Chang*. Furthermore, any (untaught) attempt to augment *Chang* by adding that feature of the present invention would be redundant at best, because *Chang* routinely sends the calling party's location information to the called party (terminating switch) via the signaling network. In other words, *Chang* would have no need of receiving a query from the called party's central office for location information that is routinely sent from the calling central office.

Concerning *Malik* and *Dzuban* the Applicants have already addressed those references in the context of the present claims, in the Remarks of the Response submitted September 2, 2004. Those remarks are incorporated herein by reference. *Chang* fails to disclose triggering a query to a service control point from the called party's central office, an element likewise not disclosed in *Malik* and *Dzuban*. Accordingly, all claims in this application are patentable over the applied combination of those three references.

Independent Claim 33 defines a control server comprising a first communication link for receiving a query from a called party's central office requesting geographic location information. In response to that query from the called party's central office, the control server searches an address database for the calling party's geographic location information. As pointed out above, *Chang* fails to perform or teach these limitations of Claim 33. The relevant flow of information in *Chang* is downstream, namely from the calling or originating switch to the called or terminating switch. Nowhere does that reference teach that the called party's central office should send a query to the control

server. Accordingly, Claim 33 and dependent Claims 34-36 are patentable over the applied combination of art.

Claim 38 likewise defines a system including a control server that searches the address database, in response to a query received from a called party's central office, and forwards geographic location of the calling party's directory number to the called party's central office in response to that query. Once again, *Chang* fails to teach a server that responds to a query from the called party's central office, performing as recited in Claim 38. Moreover, that reference makes a clear distinction between a "current *directory* number" of a calling party, and the current geographic location of that party. With the advent of number portability, a subscriber can move to a distant geographic location and maintain a current directory number apart from that geographic location. Nonetheless, *Chang* teaches forwarding information concerning the true geographic location of the calling party, instead of the directory number associated with that calling party.

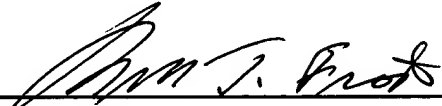
Claims 10, 24, and 46 are rejected as unpatentable over *Malik, Dzuban*, and *Chang*, further in view of *Alperovich* (US 6,185,426). Claims 11, 28-30, 37, and 39-40 are rejected as unpatentable over *Malik, Dzuban* and *Chang*, further in view of *Valentine* (WO 99/27716). Claims 9, 25, and 27 are rejected as unpatentable over *Malik, Dzuban*, and *Chang*, further in view of *Dorenbosch* (US 6,505,049). Claim 16 and 23 are rejected as unpatentable over *Malik, Dzuban*, and *Chang*, further in view of *LeBlanc* (US 5,596,625). Lastly, Claims 42, 44, and 45 are rejected as unpatentable over *Malik* and *Alperovich* in view of *Chang*. The Applicants respectfully traverse each of these rejections because *Chang* fails to teach triggering a query from the called party's central office to request information, all as discussed above.

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The foregoing is submitted as a complete response to the Office Action identified above. The Applicants respectfully submit that this application is in condition for allowance and solicit a notice to that effect.

Respectfully submitted,

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